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### TWELVE PAGES

SCRANTON, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

#### THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Treasurer-J. S. BEACOM, of Westmoreland.

Auditor General-LEVI G. MCAULEY, of Chester.

County. District Attorney-JOHN R. JONES, of Blakely.

Prothonotary - JOHN COPELAND, of Treasurer-W. S. LANGSTAFF, of Scran-

Clerk of the Courts-THOMAS P. DAN-IELS, of Scranton.
Recorder - CHARLES HUESTER, of

Register-WILLIAM K. BECK, of Mos-Jury Commissioner - CHARLES WIG-Election day, November 2.

One difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties especially noticeable at this time is that the former is not endeavoring to conceal its past.

#### That Bicycle Ordinance.

The defeat of the bicycle ordinance is to be regretted. Councils in this matter has not acted fairly. There cannot be denial of the fact that regulation by ordinance of the use of bicycles is demanded in the interest of good government, Such regulation should be reasonable and intelligent, but in its application to notorious and fast growing abuses it should be unyielding. The Chittenden ordinance in its original form approximated closely to a reasonable regulation of wheeling. It needed little if any amendment. Council should have considered it seriously and judiciously. Every day witnesses flagrant abuse by wheelmen of their privileges. The percentage of wheelmen who practice this violation of the common rights of the highway is doubtless small, but the law should nevertheless put a check upon them. They will not behave themselves voluntarily and every time one of them commits a public outrage he throws discredit upon the whole practice of wheeling, thus damaging the great majority of riders, who respect the rights and privileges of those who do not

Public sentiment does not wish to abridge in any degree the fair and reasonable privileges of wheelmen, for it knows enough to appreciate the manifest and innumerable advantages of the bleycle. The wheel is here and here to stay. No legislation, however drastic, could eliminate it from the problem. But the very fact that its use is growing steadily and continually calls with increasing emphasis for a sensible definition of the municipal wheelmen and pedestrians may both know where they are at. In treating the matter flippantly common council has not added to its reputation. The best thing it can do is to discard the cap and bells and take early occasion to pass an ordinance fair to all concerned.

Secretary Porter says he has no knowledge that he is to resign his responsible trust at the white house in order to run for the governorship of Connecticut. Real news at Washington must be scarce.

## Looking Backward.

It is estimated that the sending of troops to Hazleton will cost the state, all factors considered, not less than \$125,000. The bill is a costly one, but in the special emergency which created it there was no alternative. It will be well if in the discussion which this item of expense is sure to precipitate of a more economical method of asserting the authority of the state in communities where local authority confesses its inability to preserve the peace.

Looking backward at the Lattimer affair after some of the early excitement bas subsided it is clear that a number of contingencies might have averted the necessity for the presence in that vicinity of a portion of the National guard. It is safe to say that factorily explained, thrown the weight had the sheriff's deputies worn uniforms and been armed with bayonets rather than Winchesters the mob treated to a volley of bullets would have dispersed at the first command. The provision by the county commissioners in times of popular turnoll of uniforms or some other conspicuous emblems of authority for the use of the special officers hastily summoned to perform police duty would doubtless in the long run prove an economy. The potency of this visual representation of authority is well understood by all students of the art of government and it is especially prevalent among alien classes accustomed to the sight of the military of the old world.

Then, again, the mooted question of an easily mobilized and continually provisioned state police composed either of independent employes of the state or and limited to two regiments, one to be stationed in the western and the other in the eastern part of the state, rearises and much is to be said in favor of the proposition. While there cannot be anything but praise for the promptitude with which the Third brigade answered the recent call and with which the officials of the guard made ready the requisite preparations for the Hazleton encampment, yet on account both of economy and of fairness to the militia it would seem to be better to confide this police duty to a smaller body of men under conditions making it less of a sacrifice for them to make hurrled departures from the

scene of their accustomed vocations. But most important of all the lessons

the Scranton tribune and more or less desolate area has been the theater of innumerable offonces against the law, the merest fraction of which have been adequately atoned for. With full allowance for the inevitable exaggerations attending the chronicling of the more notable of these acts of lawlessness in the metropolitan press, it is a fact not open to question that the quality of the govrnment administered in the Lehigh region has not in years been such as thould have been tolerated in the secand commonwealth in this civilized and enlightened republic. In certain localithis measurably good order has been maintained but upon the whole the avcrage of law enforcement has been humiliatingly low. Crude allens, put down in such an environment, have become, not better but worse, and the agencies of civilization in the neighborhood have by no means exhausted Sheriff-CLARENCE E. PRYOR, of their utmost energies to mend matters. In a crisis the supremacy of law and order must be maintained, be the cost whatever it may. But it should not hereafter take a fortnight of anarchy followed by a climax of bloodshed and a costly visitation of troops to teach the citizens of this part of Pennsylvania that it is an expensive thing to permit the levels of citizenship to sag occause of the neglect of the better elements in the population to perform the obvious duties of their especial suroundings.

It is clear to those who have followed the evidence in the Luctgert case that the vindication of justice has been subordinated to the desire of experts to air their inconclusive knowledge and to the ambition of smart lawyers to gain professional fame. The case has gone far astray from a common sense

#### The Proper Course.

Greatly as we admire President Mc-Kinley and strong as is our respect for the unexampled smoothness and certainly unsurpassed success of the first six months of his administration, we are nevertheless free to confess to some disappointment at the seemingly excessive caution with which he is approaching the Cuban issue, and we believe that in this opinion we do not tack companionship. Public information on the subject may be wholly inadequate to the formation of a just estimate of the administration's course and it may be that when the facts are fully set forth those who now feel impatient will be the first to acknowledge their error and offer applause; but in the light which we have it seems that more consideration has been shown to Spain both by Cleveland and McKinley than would under similar circum stances be shown by any European power, and much more than the United States would, with the tables reversed, have received from Spain. Bear in mind the facts. It is ad-

mitted on all sides that the three years' struggle in Cuba has converted that fairest of Islands into a desert, reducing to ruins, among ather things, millions of dollars of American investments; that the so-called war has been characterized by utterly inexcusable atrocities which put to shame the commonest instincts of humanity; that pestilence and famine have come in the law upon the subject, to the end that struggle's wake, involving a grave States; and that during the whole time that our government has sat an unmoved spectator of this sickening carnival of brutalism it has been put to continual annoyance and great expense in doing police duty for the benefit of Spain. These facts are in evidence by common consent, even Spain being forced to admit them. It is also in evidence, though not with Spain's assent, that the revolt in Cuba came about in direct and inevitable consequence of Spain's constitutional inability to rise to the moral height of a humane and enlightened colonizing power; that back of the revolt stands every consideration of justice and humanity for which the American people and government. In view of their own history, should feel the deepest veneration and sympathy; and that under adversities of inconceivable poignancy the Cuban insurrectionists have made the most wonderful struggle of public opinion is aroused to the need the century. These facts, and many more, have from the first appealed to the dominant republican power in the new world to give its earliest possible aid, moral if not material, to the Cuban patriots, yet what has been done?

Practically, nothing at all. There has been some vague and indefinite hinting to Spain that a time might come when American patience would give way; but both Cleveland and Mc-Kinley have, for reasons never satisof their influence in the scales against the one step which this government could take with perfect propriety in which, as it was, defied the law until the direction of freedom for Cuba; the one step which the Cuban patriots ask us to take and all they want of us as a nation; the step that Spain took toward the Southern Confederacy sixty days after the firing on Fort Sumpter -namely, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as a belligerent power. It is announced that the present executive hopes to induce Spain by pacific and conciliatory overtures to propose administrative reforms in Cuba; but what American is there who would, if Cuban, now consent to accept from tyranny like Spain a single thing thort of unconditional independence? By what right can the executive of the American republic say to the officials of the new but sturdy republic of Cuba: "You should surrender your else picked from the National guard dream of existence and resume the yoke of an intolerable foreign domina-

As we view this matter the duty of the government at Washington is to put its foot down flat and firmly on the atrocities of Weylerism; proclaim the belligerency of Cuba, and if troublesome consequences follow, face them with traditional Yankee grit. Only in this way can the United States be true to its history.

It is asserted that a number of ministers in New Jersey who preached earnestly for the adoption of the antigambling constitutional amendment recently submitted to the electors of that state and urged their parishioners to carry Christianity to the polis, taught by this deplorable incident is found when they themselves approachthe need of a continuous assertion of ed the voting booth that they had

consequently could not vote. The defeat of the amendment is explained by the statement that while a large proportion of the so-called good citizens did not take the trouble to vote, every sport in Jersey not only voted but also worked at the polls like a Trojan. No doubt we shall now hear a loud chorus of lamentation over this humiliating victory of iniquity, but if the foregoing assertions be true those negligent ministers and laymen had better keep discreetly silent.

Years ago in Brooklyn General Tracy by retiring from a fight similar to the resent one in greater New York made Seth Low mayor; and Mr. Low will be a mean man if he does not in the present emergency put into practice the doctrine of reciprocity.

If Sagasta has sagacity he will not stop at recalling Weyler but will order every Spaniard in Cuba to take the first steamer home. Cuba will soon be an uncomfortable place for Spaniards, and especially for Spanish officials,

It gives us pleasure to note that twof the cleanest and most admirable newspapers of Pennsylvania, the Laneaster Examiner and New Era, have esponded to the march of prosperity by doubling in size and beauty,

The Philadelphia Record has exhib ted remarkable fortitude in swallowing the obnoxious free silver Reading datform, but it is a kind of bravery which we fear will never receive adequate reward. Vanity Fair,an English sattrical pub-

cation, notifies Cousin Jonathan that if he doesn't stop making ugly faces at Johnny Bull the latter may have to resort to gunpowder. Better say seidlitz powder.

Under the circumstances Tammany's enunciation of the present municipal administration of New York amounts o a compliment. The Mugwumps of greater New York

demolish the Hon, Thomas Collier It is noticeable that the most vocifrous reformer in politics is often the

had better sub-let their contract to

nercenary who has failed to get his

#### TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabo Cast: 1.18 a. m., for Saturday

October 2, 1897. 0

In the opinion of a child born on this lay the "white wings" who sweep the treets without first using a sprinkler ht to be clipped. The big apple will soon shelter his

aller neighbors at the top of the maret barrel, as the golden harvest seaon erceps on. The Nay Aug park treasury at present ntains nothing but falling leaves When clothed in authority the fawn

Only 29 days of '97 still remain. The man who is ruled by prejudice I

an easy mark for the sharper, Ajacchus' Advice. Never envy another's good luck. It will

ause you unhappiness and he won't care

## A New Method of

Punishing Criminals Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the essayists read a paper a the Homeopathic convention recently session here which has attracted some served attention. He objects to the nging of criminals as a useless piecbrutality, and as a substitute proposes at they be preserved as mannakins on ich physicans may experiment pro bono ablico. There certainly would be a meas-re of positical justice in this plan. It would be very unlike the old Mosale law, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," for it would require the shedder of blood to be used as a means of preserving and perpetualing the lives of those he had not been able to kill. And it would have another humanitarian result. The habit physicians have of first trying their doses on their rives and office boys is too well known to seed proof at this late day. This new plan would relieve these overworked indibinals of some disagrecable experiences, nd many unwelcome interruptions of their regular duties; and would supply every physician with a subject for experients outside of his own family.

But I am afraid that there are some dificulties about the project that Dr. Miller as overlooked. If this is intended as a liment, is it more or less severe than he one now fixed by law for these rimes? It could not well be used by the Hopathic physicans, as they have no sys-em of making the kind of experiments poken of by the doctor. And as they rould get no advantage from it in this say they would be likely to attack the constitutionality of the law on the ground hat it was inflicting "cruel and unusual sunishment" on the culprit. But per-lays that might be compromised by allowing them to use the body of the crim-lual as a garden for the cultivation of bacilli and microbes. This would help to keep peace in the family.

But what is to be done with the male actor while this procueding is being car-ied on? Is he to be dut at large, or kept onfined in a penitentiary? It certainly would be necessary to have him corralled a some way that the doctors could get in some way that the doctors could get at him; otherwise it would put the men of science to a great deal of difficulty in reaching him. And a man whose blood was excited by an effort to escape from the experimenter on a bleycle or other vehicle would not be in proper condition for a careful experiment. And then confinement in a penitentiary would not keep a man in arrow-rate of mind any body to a man in proper state of mind and body to make him a good subject for such experi-

Nor do I believe that a man with a murcrous microbo or a burglarious bacilla ir his broad would be a proper person upon whom to make experiments for the benefit persons not thus affected. Another difulty would be found in the matter of to regulate the diet carefully in order to the success of homeopathic medica-tion. But the convict might refuse to do this, and might insist on drinking strong coffee, or using other objectionable ar-ticles of food. In order to remove all these difficulties it would become necessary to have a homeopathic sentence pro-nounced so that the wardens might control the matter properly. And it might be difficult if not impossible for our allo-pathic judges to formulate such sen-tences. The result of all this would be that homeopathy would have to be intro-duced into the practice of law as well as

Now all this proceeds upon the theory that "Barkis is willin"." But now sup-pose he is not "willin"," and what then? A man who is being dosed and bered for the remained of his natural life, as a pen-alty for a crime committed years ago might well be excused if he closed his law and order in the territory under neglected to qualify by registration and mouth when the doctor came in with his

vokingly active way at the approach a hypodermic syringe. He would be able in this way to get a "stay of execu-tion" on the doctor without the interfer-ence of the governor or the board of pardons. How could this emergency be met?

If the court had the power to pronounce an alternative sentence on the man requiring him to submit to the dosing and boring, or be hanged, it might tend to remove some of the difficulty, and it would not even be clear which of the alternative. tives the culprits would accept. But would such a sentence hold water, and in par-ticular would it hold water with a very small quantity of medicine in it? I am not sufficiently conversant with law matters to suggest a remedy with any confi-dence, but perhaps a mandamus might help the doctors out of the dilemma. Or perhaps the remedy now enjoying such a run of popularity in the western part of the state. I mean the injunction, might be effectual. It has done some wonderful things recently. Or the judge might in-clude in his sentence a clause of submissio xperimentum, or syringa hypodermicum

And then there might be some difficulty And then there might be some difficulty in the way of the beard of pardons dealing with the case of a man under a senience of this kind. It would not be fair o place a man beyond the reach of this board. Men sentenced to be hanged are low within its reach. But how could they take a man who was under such a man who was under such a man who was under such as elp a man who was under such a sen ence as the one proposed by the learner octor? They might release him from confinement and then the other part which subjected him to medical experi-nents would doubtless he remitted also. ments would doubtless be remitted also, unless the doctor pursued him on that modern weapon, the bicycle. But suppose the beard of pardons only felt like remitting the part of the sentence which subjected him to the scientific experiments, what form of an order could be invented that would protect his stomach and skin attainst the attacks of the physicians while he was confined in jail? It may be possible that some of these difficulties about the essayist's plan are not so great as they seem, but I present them for what is they seem, but I present them for what hey are worth, and call the attention of he doctor to them so that he may mee them in the next essay he reads

### CRITICS IN ERROR.

From the Troy Times. It is the favorite amusement of many people so wrapped up in their own egosm that they resent with much show of elignation even the mildest criticism. his may be true as to certain individuis, but it is far from true as to the entire ation. On the contrary, Americans are a quick as their critics to see their own sults, though quite naturally they object having such faults exaggerated by the enfriendly observer. When M. Blouet and other foreign sojourners have good acturedly laughed at certain American

ecentricities. Americans have laughed ith them, showing not the smallest trace f ill feeling; when the truth has been rossly distorted An erican sentiment has froun stances being merely human and But foreigners persist in judging all Americans from the few and forming erroneous conclusions as to American conditions. Here is W. T. Stead, the London editor, who blusself might quite roperly be called eccentric, back in the 'nited States and engaged in his familar and no doubt pleasant occupation of riticising. Mr. Stead has been here be-ore and has been very candid and frank

in the expressions of his opinions, with-out however arousing any feeling other than mild curiosity. But this time he has that so wide of the mark that his criti-lisms invite contradiction. This Londoner always has expressed himself with the restest degree of freedom, and doubtles clieves that he has a mission to perform end to the answer that there is no room or improvement, but the correctness of uch an argument might well be ques oned. There is nothing finite that can e regarded as altogether perfect, and the fact more fully than ever his rule. Nevertheless the criticism nce with the facts. In a word, he de-lares that the American woman is not contradicted enough and, as a result, she is in the hatit of talking arrant nonsense, He regards her as a fascinating child and ot as a factor in the practical world, all attention and scrutiny of of which is said to be due to the mistaken callantry and politeness of the American man, who listens to her slily conversation with crim courtesy and "only when she "ceases and quits the room the expressive" values in NEW GOODS 'shrug of the shoulders and sigh of relief 'bear testimony to his forbearance." Havng decided to his own satisfaction that ing decided to his own satisfaction that all this is true, Mr. Stead urges that the men of this county, for the good of the opposite sex, join in a crusade which, by means of persistent contradiction, will nake the weman more careful of their thoughts and speech.

It will be very evident to all Americaninveterate woman-haters excepted, that Mr. Stead has based his line of argument opon false premises. In spite of his visits to this country he displays his utter ack of acquaintance with the typical American woman. He has been wasting his time by studying a few butterflies wrongly assuming that they were typical of all American woman-kind. Nothing is more certain than that the average American woman does not talk "arrant nonsense." On the contrary, she posseses as much practical common sense a ses as much practical common sense as the man, and is not slow to display that possession. She does not hide her light under a bushel, but both thinks sense and talks sense, Mr. Stead to the contrary netwithstanding. If Mr. Stead is deternined to start a crusade he should seek some other and less favored land, where the women are indeed butterflies, and where the ones who do not talk "arrant nonsense" are the exceptions. His plan will not succeed here, for the very reasor that there is no need of it.

Another recent writer, who is also in all probability an Englishman, makes a plea for the American hasband, assert-ing that in this country the wife is placed on a pedestal and made the superior of oer husband, "a something apart from his working life, and not the companion of "his troubles and cares, as she was in-"tended to be." This writer is quite as far from being right as Mr. Stead himself. The picture he draws is so distorted as to be almost laughable to Americans themselves, who fully understand the real dtuation. Both of these writers are fighting shadows.

One Way. "I sent a dellar last week," said the Good Thing, "in answer to that advertise-ment offering a method of saving one-half my gas bills."

"And you got--"
"A printed slip directing me to paste them in a scrap book,"-Cincinnati En

A Question of Priority. Simonsbee-I have a chance to marry wo girls; one is pretty, but a mere buterfly, as it were, and the other, though dain, is an excellent housekeeper. Mr. Russell of Chicago—Take the pretty

## FATHER HAS SOLD HIS WHEAT

one first,-Indianapolis Journal,

There is nothing too good for us now, I shall have a new sealskin sacque, And Johnny is going to got him a horse That can pass anything on the track, And mother will dress up in silks, And, oh, but life's easy and sweet— Everybody's polite and elever and kind, Since father has sold his wheat.

And we'll store the old organ away, And as soon as the dicker is made I shall have a new piano to play. The follows are coming in droves,
And life is deliciously sweet,
Oh, every one seems just too lovely to us Since father sold his wheat! -Cleveland Lealer.



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lish Prints, clean, nice White Granite, worth \$12.00; sale price ....... One 115-piece Gold Band set, worth \$13.00; sale price ........... \$9.00 and 19 50 DO NOT MISS the opportunity if you need a dinner set.

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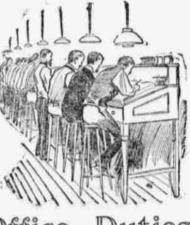
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